

LEAGUE PREPARES TO ENJOIN SCHOOLS

Parents Will Go to Court Unless Board To-day Orders Opening Deferred.

EMERSON IS OBSTACLES

Federal Surgeon Banks Believes Adults Are Chief Poliomyelitis Carriers.

Legal action will be taken by the League of Parents Association of the Eighteenth School District on the upper West Side to prevent the opening of the public schools on Monday if the Board of Education at its meeting to-day does not decide of its own accord to postpone the opening.

It was decided last night at a meeting of the league at the home of Dr. I. D. Steinhardt, 210 West Ninety-ninth street, to take no action until after the meeting of the Board of Education. If the board takes no action to further defer the opening of the schools the league will endeavor through its lawyer to obtain an injunction preventing the opening on Monday.

David Rothchild, a contractor, who is chairman of the league, is leading the fight against the Board of Health, which has given its consent to the opening of the schools next Monday. He says that there is still great danger of the disease being spread in the school rooms.

Mr. Rothchild said that since his announcement that the league would take legal action to prevent the opening of the schools he has received letters and telephone calls from fifty parents urging him to continue the fight against the early opening of the schools.

A conversation over the telephone between Mr. Rothchild, on behalf of the league, and Dr. Charles F. Banks, federal surgeon, yesterday failed to result in any settlement of their differences. Dr. Emerson said the schools would open on September 25 and Mr. Rothchild insisted that such a course would result in a further spread of the disease.

Dr. Emerson did not call me a fool," said Mr. Rothchild in speaking of the conversation. "But I knew what he had in mind. He told me we should be guided by science and not by hysteria or sentiment."

But the cities and towns of New Jersey and other States, and many colleges are postponing their openings until October, and I think we, in the very center of the epidemic, should do the same. We are going to keep right at this until we obtain a further postponement of the opening. We will not send our children to school until we are satisfied that the epidemic is not included in the league have written to me urging me to keep the schools closed longer."

Decrease From Last Tuesday.

In proof of his assertion that the epidemic was not yet over, Mr. Rothchild pointed to the fact that there were thirty-five new cases and ten deaths from the disease yesterday, an increase of twenty cases and six deaths over the figures for Monday.

The greatest number of cases was in Manhattan, where twenty were reported. The Bronx had ten, Brooklyn six, Queens four and Richmond none. The total number of cases now is 2,800 and the total of deaths, 219. Commissioner Emerson said yesterday that the number of cases reported last Tuesday was thirty-three. The first three days of the week have averaged twenty-three cases, while last week the average for these three days was thirty-four.

Dr. Charles F. Banks, director of the bureau of public health education of the department of health, said yesterday that a campaign against all diseases would be waged in the classrooms during the coming term.

"The danger," he said, "is 750,000 pupils will be given hygienic instruction. In some schools this will be very formal and military. In others it will be very much like the looking over which care and mothers give their children when they get them ready for school. Cleanliness is to become a habit in the children and will take a personal pride. These records are kept on charts hanging up in the classroom for every one to see."

Not First Theory Abandoned.

Various new health regulations for schoolrooms are also proposed. The syllabus given teachers tells them how to recognize the first symptoms of various diseases.

Dr. Allan W. Freeman, a surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, said yesterday that the idea that the disease had been spread by the rat flea had been abandoned after careful and long-continued investigation.

Dr. Charles S. Banks, senior surgeon of the Public Health Service, expressed the opinion yesterday that the disease is spread particularly by men and women. In proof of this theory he pointed out that the cities on the main routes of travel from New York have suffered most severely in the country from the disease.

The work of training nurses and massing for the work of restoring in the use of their limbs to child victims is being continued by the Committee on After Care. Miss Marian Sweeney of Boston, a noted muscle expert, will come to New York to instruct classes of nurses in orthopedic hospitals in the work of muscle training.

Sixty-six new cases of infantile paralysis and one death were reported yesterday from points outside New York City to the State Department of Health at Albany. The death was at Oneonta, Otsego county, reported 12 cases, Westchester 9, Dutchess 8, Orange 7 and Sullivan 5.

In New Jersey 45 new cases, including 11 from Newark, were reported yesterday. This brings the total to 2,373 cases.

Dr. John T. Connolly, Health Officer of Brooklyn, announced yesterday that the Brooklyn schools of the city would resume sessions on next Sunday and the public schools would open on Monday.

Although only one case of infantile paralysis has been reported from New York during the past five days, the Board of Health of the city decided not to open the public schools to be opened before October 16.

Isolated Families Attacked.

On Wednesday, June 13—Infantile paralysis developing in some of the most prominent families has alarmed many of the residents of the city in the fashionable Belhaven and Rockledge and other sections of the town. John Stuart and his family, the two-and-a-half-year-old daughter of Dr. Charles W. Knapp of New York, and Josephine, five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knapp of St. Louis, were stricken with paralysis today.

Knapp and Knapp children contracted the disease while extreme precautions taken by Mr. Chapman on his return from Europe for two months and in coming from Belgium. Mr. Chapman has recently returned from Belgium and was said to have been in the city before joining his family in the Bronx. Dr. Knapp has also been equally

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Accordingly, they asked permission to place inside the transparent paper a new label, inscribed "Corrected to 10 ounces." Hartigan referred the request to the Attorney-General's office, where permission was given to insert the new label.

The Commissioner believes that virtually all the bakers in the city will take advantage of this permission. "All the ordinary ingredients for bread making—wheat flour, sugar, salt, lard and yeast—have increased in cost from 20 to 75 per cent, since the start of the European war," said Hartigan. "Added to these are the cost of labor, rent, light, coal, wrapping paper, twine and such other overhead charges as customarily come within the necessities of the bakers' trade."

As a result it costs the small baker who has not the facilities for laying in a large supply of flour 4½ cents to produce a 12 ounce loaf, as against 3½ cents in July, 1914. A 24 ounce loaf costs 7½ cents instead of 4½ cents at the time before the war. And these figures do not include the cost of delivery, to which might be added approximately a quarter of a cent on each loaf.

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RIOTERS STONE SIX CROSSTOWN CARS

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cars. Patrolman Johnson leaped from one of these cars and took two prisoners, but the crowd engulfed him and swept him off his feet. He was unable to draw his black and revolver with so many pressing around him.

When the car reached Forty-second street and Eighth avenue another full-scale took place, and Johnson made another sortie. This time he seized a young man who had two cabbies in his pockets and kept his hold upon him until other patrolmen arrived. This prisoner gave his name as Dennis Brennan of 368 East Seventy-eighth street.

By this time the reserves were spread through the district along the Forty-second and Fifty-ninth street cross-town routes and through Tenth avenue.

Policemen Show Exhaustion.

The reinforcements from Headquarters helped to steady the precinct men, many of whom were exhausted by their hour of battle. The cross-town lines strikers turned their cars and the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated lines. This made it necessary for the police to control along the roofs.

In several other precincts the police were almost as busy last night. Just before the green cars quit running at Madison avenue, large rocks were rolled out in front of the cars and stones were hurled from windows and roofs.

Louis Rodell, 6 years old, of 314 East Ninety-fourth street, who was playing in Second avenue last night when a stone directed at an elevated train came down upon his head. The youngster was taken to the Reception Hospital with a fractured skull.

Newman Goodman, 48, a salesman, living at 1071 Washington avenue, was taken to the Lincoln Hospital with a broken right leg after a riot on a north-bound Third Avenue elevated train between the Sixty-seventh and the Seventy-sixth street stations. A piece of iron hit him. There also was rioting and stone throwing at 174th street and Southern Boulevard. The shuttle train between the 125th street station and the New Haven station was stoned.

CITIZENS VISIT SHONTS.

Mayor's Committee Endeavors to Find Basis of Adjustment.

While the citizens' committee selected by Mayor Mitchell was seeking yesterday to find a common ground on which the carmen's strike could be adjusted, members of the labor conference at the Hotel Continental were receiving reports concerning the attitude of the various unions toward the call for a general sympathetic strike.

The situation yesterday seemed more snarled and confused than ever, both as to the plans for a settlement and also as to the movement for a general walk-out. It was the strike leaders who were the Mayor Mitchell and Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission, who spent many hours in conference, that a meeting of the board was held because of the primaries. Hartigan expects that many bakers will oppose the passage of the measure.

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